From the Topeka Statesman of June 9. SPEECH OF THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, GOV-

diance with an invitation from the citizens of eka, Governor Walker, accompanied by Secretary ton and Mr. E. O. Perrin, visited our town on Saturday last for the purpose of forming an acquaintance with our people, of ascertaining their views and wishes, of interchanging sentiments, and of promoting feelings of mu tual confidence and good-will.

tual confidence and good-will.

The governor and his suite were the guests of Mr. E.
C. K. Garvey, of whose generous hospitality and attentive
kindness they are deeply sensible, and have expressed
their earnest desire that mention should be made.

At 4 o'clock, pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of our citizens, alike numerous and intelligent, was con-vened at the public Hall, in order to hear an expression of the governor's views in regard to the existing difficul ties and his plan of adjustment, and to confer freely with him on the various political topics now engrossing the at-tention of the people of the whole Territory.

In opening the proceedings, Col. Holliday said :

Frild the proceedings, Cof. Hoffiday said:
Frild Tribles: It has been announced for the past two days that on this evening Topeka would be honored with a visit from our new governor, R. J. Walker, together with Mr. Secretary Stanton, Mr. Perrin, and other distinguished gentlemen. I am happy to say to you that they are all here at the present time, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I am also very glad to find that you, my fellow-citizens, have paid these distinguished gentlemen due respect by turning out so numerously on this occasion.

I have nothing further to say to you, save simply to beg the privilege of introducing his excellency, R. J. Walker, governor of the Territory of Kansas, who will first address you.

Governor Walker advanced and said:

Frilow-citriens: Upon the invitation of the citizens of the town of Topeka and its vicinity I rise to commune with you in regard to those important interests which are connected with the administration of the Territory of Kansas. At the earnest request of the President of the United States I consented to come here and occupy the position of governor of Kansas. I do not come among you as a volunteer. I have not sought this position. On the contrary, I have accepted it, and, I am free to say, with great diffidence, growing out of the conviction impressed upon the minds of the Chief Magistrate of the Union and all his cabinet that the peace not only of this beautiful Territory of yours, but that of the whole Union, depended upon the settlement of these difficult and exciting questions which have heretofore introduced civil war and discord throughout your borders.

When, therefore, the matter was presented to me in that light by the President of the United States and all his cabinet, I felt called on, notwithstanding my deep sense of the responsibility which I was required to assume, to withdraw my declination of this office, and accept the proffered trust. I am now here this day, then, fellow-citizens, to address you upon those grave and momentous questions which concern so much not only your own peace and prosperity, but that of the whole Union.

And here permit me to say that it has been my lot to have travelled through every State in this Union except California, and I must say that I have never seen anywhere any region for which God has done so much as the Territory of Kansas. [Cheers.] All that you want is peace and prosperity, the recognition of the principle that the people of Kansas alone can rule here, and its exercise in connexion with all the great questions which have disturbed the quiet and harmony of this Territory, in order to make not only the town of Topeka one of the most important and flourishing of the whole confederacy.

Now, gentlemen, this is a practical q

whole confederacy.

Now, gentlemen, this is a practical question, and I take Now, gentlemen, this is a practical question, and I take it you are practical men; that you do not look to the-ories, but to facts and results; and that you desire to as-certain what is the best mode in which a peaceful ad-justment of these most deplorable difficulties can now be

On that subject, gentlemen, I desire to read you a fev en that subject, gentiemen, I desire to read you a few extracts from my inaugural address, just published in this Territory, together with my instructions from the Presi-dent of the United States, pointing out the mode in which the Chief Magistrate of the Union, just elected to that high position by the whole American people, as well as his cabinet and the humble individual who now addresses you, believe these quastlows can be reached. his cabinet and the humble individual who now addresses you, believe these questions can be peacefully settled; and settled, not by a party, whether it be for or against slavery, but by the whole people of the Territory of Kansas, who, as is their sovereign right, by that great principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, shall determine by an actual majority of the votes of all her people what shall be their own constitution and their own social institutions.

of all her people what shall be their own constitution and their own social institutions.

I speak not now in regard to the past, or any registry of votes; but I speak as regards the future. My doctrine is this: that in the future, when the constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial law—I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last—but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now but here on the 15th of March last—but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will be here next fall as actual residents—that they, the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution, and what shall be their social institutions. On this subject I desire, I repeat, to read to you an extract-from my inaugural address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with the views of the President of the United States.

"Indeed, I cannot doubt that the convention," [I mean the convention which is about to meet in September next.] "after having framed a State constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bour fide resident settlers of Kansas."

With these views, well known to the President and With these views, well known to the President and cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "their regular legislature of the Territory" in "assembling a convention to form a constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a constitution shall be submitted dent, that "when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

I come now to my own individual views. "I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution of the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actual resistant with the constitution to the vote of all the actu

dent settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress." [Cries of "good."]

Gentlemen, on this subject I wish that there should be

dentlemen, on this subject I wish that there should be no mistake, no misapprohemsion as regards my opinions and the policy which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the administration of the executive department of the Territory of Kansas. It is involved in a few simple words: that the majority of the people of Kansas must govern, [cries of "right;"] that the majority of the people of Kansas must adopt their own constitution or reject it; that the majority of the people of Kansas at the polls must decide whether they will be a slave State or a free State. [Applause.]

Indeed, under whatever specious disguises any other doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority is, whatever he may call himself, neither a democrat nor a republican, but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many; whereas the great fundamental doctrine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into successful operation in every other State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and co-operation to sustain with the filest real.

gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition. But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas to all who now are, or then may be, actual, bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and was sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt but that that convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that convention. It has adjourned never to meet again. It has performed its office. [A Voice. "What next?"] What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other very easy exits from the difficulty; and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas have a right to elect a delevate to Congress. gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Manext, not under the act of the late territorial legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a territorial legislature; and through that legislature you can speak your views, and instruct then either to call a new convention to submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State constitution for themselves.

struct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State constitution for themselves.

It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is, in any event, a peaceful, tranquil quiet, free from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers.]

Then, gentlemen, what is the other mode which is presented? You are about to have assembled here, at Topeka, next week, what is called the State legislature; for they tell you that they are now about to convene a legislature? [A Voice. "The people."] The people! why the whole vote given for your so-called constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was but 1,731, whereas there are now registered over 10,000 votes as residents here on the 15th of March last, exclusive of the thousands omitted or who have arrived here since that date. The people! do you mean to tell me that 1,731 votes constitute the whole number of votes in the Territory of Kansas. [A Voice. "That was a year and a half ago."] But should those 1,731 votes a year and a half ago impose a constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A Voice. "Yes."] That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concerned. But I understand you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called legislature, chosen by a small number of votes, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas. This miserable minority, constituting not one-tenth of the present people of Kansas, [A Voice. "Where are those, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas. This miserable minority, constituting not one-tenth of the present people of kansas, propose, in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress, and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the territorial laws, but against the laws and government of the United St

It may suit the purposes of faction to ask such ques-tions by those who refuse to register; but the substan-tive fact is, that the constitution can be of no force or ef-fect unless it is submitted to the vote of the people; and if it is so submitted, it is for them to declare whether they will adopt it or not. But here comes a body of men acting in defiance of the laws of Congress, and in open re-bellion against the government of the United States, rep-resenting, according to their own statement, less than one-tenth of the people of Kansas, who come forward and say that the people next fall shall not decide this question; that neither you nor I, nor any of our fellow-

question; that neither you nor 1, nor any of our fellowcitizens elsewhere throughout the Territory, shall have
the right to determine whether we shall accept the
new constitution or reject it.

Gentlemen, I come here for purposes of peace and pacification. I come here to inaugurate the rule of law, of
justice, and of the whole people of Kansas, by giving
them all an opportunity of adopting their own constitution instead of allowing a handful of 1,731 men to thrust
a constitution on them, by adopting a code of laws, for I
am told that they have actually a code of laws prepared
by their various committees, cut and dried, to put in opcration as soon as they meet, binding the whole people of
the Territory and depriying them of the right to decide
on their own form of government and to adopt their own
constitution.

Now, then, I repeat, that I come here for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace; but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and, for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down. [Cries of "never," "never."] [A Voice. "Do not the people of the United States say that those laws are right?"] The people of the United States have just elected a President who declares that such laws would be unconstitutional, null, and void. [A Voice. "Who cares?"] Nay, more: the people of the United States have just elected a majority to Congress who entertain the same opinion with him. This is a matter involving the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the whole people. Your towns will advance in importance and wealth, your claims will increase in value, harmony and good-will will reign throughout the Territory, if the people who are now here, and who will be here in Noyengber or December next, will only decide for themselves what shall be their will only decide for themselves what shall be their own form of government and their own social institutions. But what is it this legislature proposes to do, without the slightest necessity, without the slightest pretext or apology under the mode of adjustment now proposed? I speak not now as regards the past. I wish to God that you, and I, and all of us could rub out the past. [A Voice. "It cannot be done."] [Another Voice. "Rub out the bogus laws."] Rub them out, gentlemen, if you please, by a vote of the people. [A Voice. "Give us a fair vote at the next election."] You will get that. At the next election in Ogfolgr when you elect the territorial legislature you can repeal those laws, and you can then, also, by a majority of your own votes, adopt or reject the constitution presented for your consideration next ject the constitution presented for your consideration next fall. Now what, I ask again, is proposed to be done by this legislature? It is proposed to put in operation a body of laws. But you must remember the passage of laws is no farce.
It is not a humbug. [A Voice. "It has been here."]
A law is a command; it exacts obedience from the whole people, and is to be actually put in force in the Territory. What is the consequence? Why, you thus produce an absolute clear direct and positive collision be tory. What is the consequence? Why, you thus produce an absolute, clear, direct, and positive collision between that legislature and the government of the United States. There are two sets of laws then to govern you. States. There are two sets of laws then to govern you. Every man's contract, every man's title, every man's possession will then be involved in difficulty, and in the course of three or four months you will have a large importation of lawyers. [A Voice. "We have plenty of them now."] [Laughter.] It will involve you in endless litigation from which there will be no possible extrication. Now, gentlemen, is there any necessity for this? [A Voice. "None; not a bit; there never was."] Can you not peacefully decide this question in the mode pointed out by the act of Congress, if, as you can and will have, a fair and full opportunity of recording your vote? [A Voice. "Why have we not had it?"] Gentlemen, I was not governor of Kansas and Mr. Buchanan was got President of the United States. [A Voice. "How are we to get it?"] You will get it desires that the minority is, whatever he may call himstitutions for the majority is, whatever he may call himstitutions for the majority is, whatever he may call himstitutions for the majority is, whatever he may call himstitutions are publican), but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many; whereas the great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which the six of the majority whereas the great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon the which great fundamental doctine which lies at the basis of all our American institutions, and upon the majority of the majority of the great fundamental possibility of the people of Kansas shall establish their fundamental possibility of the people of Kansas shall establish their one of the majority of the United States has established for Kansas abut ope mode of a fundamental possibility of the proper of the majority of the United States has established for Kansas but ope mode of a fundamental point is this will be informed in the proof of the great possibility of the proper of the majority of the possibility of the proof of the great fundamental points of the proof of the great possibility of the proof of the great unitation for the proof of the great uni

"We cannot get at them."] There is not the least difficulty about your getting at them. [A Voice. "Keep out Missouri, and we will do well enough."] Well, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you that, so far as my power is concerned—and I do not doubt that you are not in any event to have reenacted here the secues of the past—but, so far as my power is concerned, I pledge myself that the people of Kansas—and of Kansas alone, and not the people of Missouri or of Massachusetts, or of any other State—shall interfere even by one single vote to decide for the people of Kansas what shall be their institutions. [A Voice. "That is my doctrine."] [Crica of "Good, good!"] But, gentlemen, they shall decide it for themselves. When these views of mine are not carried into effect, when you see that you will not have a full and fair opportunity to decide for yourselves what shall be your form of government and your social institutions, it will then be time enough to complain of me, but not till then. [Several Voices. "That is right."] [Another Voice. "What about the bogus laws?"] And now I am asked what about the bogus laws?"] And now I am asked what about the bogus laws? Why, your very governor, Mr. Robinson, has acknowledged those bogus laws by putting into effect a charter, passed by that bogus legislature, and so have many of you and nearly all the people of Kansas. And if the bogus legislature has power to pass charters it has power to pass any other law not in conflict with the constitution of the United States. [A Voice. "How are those inspectors to be appointed?"] They must be appointed fairly and impartially, of course. [A Voice. "They did, in giving us 280 voters to do, if you have all a fair vote next fall on the constitution? [A Voice. "They did, in giving us 280 voters to do, if you have all a fair vote next fall on the circumstance that there has been an insufficient census, what am I to think when told by those who profess to represent the republican party of this Territory that tell you that you should neither regist "We cannot get at them."] There is not the least difficulty about your getting at them. [A Voice. "Keep out Missouri, and we will do well enough."] Well, gen-

by those who profess to represent the republican party of this Territory that tell you that you should neither register nor vote? You were kept from registering, as you all know, by following the advice of these party leaders of yours, and then complain they cannot vote. You could have registered here if you pleased, and hundreds in this Territory since hearing my plan have expressed to me their deep regret that they had not registered, and many of your county since my arrival have changed their position and resolved to vote. Every man who responds that he will not acknowledge those laws has been deprived of no privilege in not being registered, because he declares that, whether registered or not, he will not vote. If you dislike the convention, do you best oppose it by standing aloof and allowing a majority of other persons to adopt their constitution, or by voting down that instrument? If you do not vote next fall for or against that instrument, when you have a fair chance, Congress will act as though you had. No; you cannot defeat the constitution by refusing to vote. [A Voice. "The governor is right, and we will vote then."] Now, gentlemen, I really believe I have detained you too long. There is nothing on earth that I love more than free opinion, a free press, and popular discussion. [Cries bf "Right."] Instead of objecting to it, I love to hear some few of you differ from me or ask questions. Come, let us reason together. Discarding passion and prejudice, regretting as you and I do all the difficulties that

bf "Right."] Instead of objecting to it, I love to hear some few of you differ from me or ask questions. Come, let us reason together. Discarding passion and prejudice, regretting as you and I do all the difficulties that have occurred in the past, let us ask ourselves this great practical question: What is best for the great future of Kansas? [A Voice. "The Topeka constitution."] Well, gentlemen, I hope no one will say so, unless the man who believes that 1,731 voters should deprive some twenty thousand or thirty thousand voters now in the Territory, or that soon will be here, of deciding their own form of government for themselves. [A Voice. "How was it when the people of Missouri came here?"] I have nothing to do with the people of either Missouri or Massachusetts. I am only looking to the future. And I say if you dosire war—[loud cries of "No, no"]—if you desire conflict—["No, no"]—if you desire to enter into a rebellion, not against the territorial laws only, but against the government of the United States—("No, no"]—all you have to do is to set up the State government against the government approved by the President and the acts of Congress by the present enactment of State laws. [A Voice. "Not now."] There cannot be a State government without a State governor without his superseding the governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress. There cannot be a State government without state judges without noie people.

It may suit the purposes of faction to ask such ques

without his superseding the governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress. There cannot be a State government without state judges, and there cannot be State judges without their superseding the judges appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress, or a State I legislature without superseding the territorial legislature if it means that or it means nothing. Surely this is open rebellion against the government of the United States, to f which you tell me you do not mean to resort.

Now, then, gentlemen, I return you my most sincess thanks for the kind and indulgent attention with which you have listened to my remarks. [A Voice. "What as to the taxes?"] Long before I am called on for any official action, the reign of law, of justice, and of the people will be so fully established here that, as good citizens, you will all cheerfully pay this small pittance to support your own government. [A Voice. "We will have a great deal more confidence in the vote of the people to be given next fall if you will tell us by what authority the judges are to be appointed."] I will answer that question, for I have no doubt it is fairly asked, and in a fair spirit. [A Voice. "It certainly is."] I will say, then, to yeu, gentlemen, that if they do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the majority of the actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will in partial judges!" It is their duty to do so. [A Voice. "Will they do so."] Gentlemen, I am not the convention, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial tion, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial tion, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial. tion, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial judges. [A Voice. "I will ask the governor if there is any one who will be allowed to vote for this convention except those registered!"] As regards the past, I have got no power to recall it. The past is irrevocable even by Almighty power, and I profess to have very little power, much less such power as that. Over the past I have no control, but over the future I have; and I say to you that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the whole people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government, including the great sectional question which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is to join you in lawful opposition to their acts.

[Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause, during

[Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause, during which the governor withdrew.] Hon. F. P. Stanton, the territorial secretary, was in troduced by the chairman, and addressed the assemblar in an eloquent, brilliant, and most effective speech. A brief and most able address by Hon. E. O. Perr.

erminated the proceedings.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 27. FROM THE FAR WEST.

The steamer Spread Eagle arrived last evening from a point on the Upper Missouri, two thousand five hundred miles above St. Louis, and one hundred and eighty miles beyond Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yello At 2 o'clock, yesterday, forty-eight days had elapsed sin her departure from this port on business connected with faction.

5,000 packs of furs, and 50 mountaineers, men attired partly in Indian garb, and with faces almost as dark as that of the Indian.

do so, determined to pause, and sounded the bell as if of

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1867. OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. John Hunter, collector of the customs, Natcher Mississippi, vice James W. McDonald, removed. Andrew J. Decatur, surveyor of the customs, Ba

port, Florida, vice John E. Johnson, resigned. Thomas W. Sutherland, collector of the customs Sacramento, California, vice Charles C. Sackett, re-

GOVERNOR WALKER'S SPEECH.

We give in another part of the paper this mornin the speech recently delivered at Topeka, Kansas, by Governor Walker. We have already expressed our opinions in regard to the general subject of which it treats, and shall refer to it again in our next issue.

FALSE PRETENCES. False pretences are punishable by the laws of the several States, as well as by those of England and nost other countries. The offence consists in false representations, by means of which money, goods or other valuable things are obtained of another. It cannot be denied that a vote is valuable to the voter as an esteemed franchise, that indicates that he enjoys the privileges of a freeman, and to the persoobtaining it as contributing to his accession to public office. The abettors stand morally, if not in law, in no better position than the principals. Although the intention to commit an offence may not be punisha ble, it certainly is evidence of character that should serve as a warning to those liable to be misled in relation to their votes. Within a few days past Massachusetts has furnished the most conclusive evidence that a candidate for governor seeks votes from two professedly different parties, and that numerous prominent men aid and abet him in his purpose upon grounds so contradictory that some them must be false. Both cannot be true. Mr. Banks was first nominated as a know-nothing, and vouched, in his letter of acceptance, that he was with them upon the great plank in their platform, to wit: their antipathy to all foreign born. The members nominating professed their dislike, and some of them their abhorrence, of republicanism. They professed to select Mr. Banks because he was a pure and uncompromising know-nothing, and not tinctured with affinities with the republican party. All this was put in form by the leaders, so as to satisfy the unsuspicious in the know-nothing party. By the time this was read in their papers, and had produced the conviction designed among their read ers that Mr. Banks was a devoted know-nothing. and no friend to republicanism, the scene was suddenly changed. The republicans meet in convention and nominate the same person as the choice of the republican party, because he is devoted to their principles and loathes know-nothingism. The credalous republicans are duly advised, and made to be lieve that he is a true and devoted republican, and no friend to the know-nothings. The rank and file in both parties are blinded and deceived by the leaders, who are in league and combined to defraud them out of their votes. Mr. Banks, in his recent declaration of principles, shows that he is in fact a republican; so that the members of this party are confident of their man, while its leaders profess uncompromising hostility against the know-nothings. Certainly the pretences on one side or the other must be false, and known to be so by the managing leaders. The voter is to be cheated into exercising his valued franchise for a man who has one set of opinions which he disapproves and condemns, and from whom, if he knew the whole truth, he would withhold it. Both sides are cheated by the leaders, and with the manifest consent and concurrence of the

candidate selected by each. A more striking instance of false pretences can hardly be made out. Is there one man on either side that, knowing the duplicity and fraud intended, will expose it? Notwithstanding the blustering of a few persons, designed, as we suspect, to blind the eyes of conscientious associates, we doubt whether one man, either in or out of said conventions, will dare raise his voice to exknow how basely they are being deceived and misled. If the honest and conscientious of these two parties were made fully aware of the insincerity and fraud of the leading managers, they would refuse to be bound by their intrigues and conspiracies, and would rise in a body and defeat these juggling intriguers, and the great results that Mr. Banks anticipates from his dexterity at political legerdemain. Is there honest independence and political intelligence enough left in Massachusetts to defeat hopes resting

upon such fraudulent and indefensible grounds? HON. O. R. SINGLETON.

This gentleman was recommended as the candidate for Congress in the 4th congressional district of

CALIFORNIA FINANCES.

The total debt of California, as reported January 1857, is \$3,910,906 40, exclusive of \$218,020 91 war debt not yet provided for, to be paid by Con-

gress, as follows :		S
Outstanding bonds, 3 per cent., 1850, and interest	. \$6,888	95
Outstanding bonds, 7 per cent., 1850, due 1860	150,000	00
Outstanding bonds, 7 per cent., 1852, due 1870	. 1,380,600	00
Outstanding bonds, 7 per cent., 1855, due 1870	700,000	00
Outstanding bonds, 7 per cent., 1856, due 1875	984,000	00
Balance war debt not assumed by the federal govern-		0.5
ment	218,020	91
School furd debt, amount due that fund by the State for	23114	V Pales
school lands appropriated	464,000	60
Outstanding comptroller's warrants	401,447	
Salarjes due for which warrants have not been issued	24,474	60
Total	4.341.331	58
Amount of cash in treasury, January 1, 1857	212,404	27
Amount of them in steaming; summing at account	Marie Marie	40
Total debt	4.128.927	81
	413543	247
and the second s	The state of	40

We regret to learn that Hop. M. J. Crawford, the Columbus district, Georgia, declines a re-election

Col. Cumming, the new governor of Utah Territory, arrived in St. Louis on Sunday last,

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE

We have before us the report of the board of visitors who attended the last annual examination of the Military Academy at West Point by invitation of the Secretary of War. The board appear to have discharged their duties with great care and fidelity, and have imbodied in their interesting and ablywritten report many suggestions which we think will meet with general approval. To the general plan, purpose, and propriety of the institution "unanimous approbation" is bestowed; but some exceptions are taken to the course and system of instruction. In other words, the board are of opinion that the cadets are physically and intellectually overworked. We quote from the report : "The most unremitting intellectual effort seems to be required during the entire term of the cadet at the Academy. No mental relaxation, comparatively, is allowed; not even occasional change in the system or method of instruction, much less the relief that would be afforded by historical or other reading, kindred to the subject of study. Whilst the proficiency displayed by the cadets under examination is alike creditable to their own apt industry and to the zeal and capacity of their teachers, we are not satisfied that this proficiency is a healthy development of all the intelectual faculties required to be trained."

The report further states, as one of the results of this over-tasking system of education, that "the class graduating thirty-eight members this year entered the Academy four years ago numbering ninetysix." and adds, "this great disparity occurs in almost every graduating class; and as the staff of instruction is sufficiently large to conduct through the entire course a much greater number of cadets than those who graduate, it becomes important, as it is manifestly proper, to inquire whether the system of instruction and mental discipline might not be so changed, without impairing its efficiency, as to relax the strain upon the youthful mind, and by leading it into a more gradual and normal, and less imperative development, save to the institution and to the service some intellect and spirit which might eventually confer honor on both."

The board recommend several changes in the ourse of studies, and are of opinion that many of the text books in use at the Academy are not adapted to the requirements of the institution. They are of opinion that the number of appointments to the Academy should be increased by conceding to each senator in Congress the privilege of a nomination

The board recommend that a certificate of good physical condition shall be requisite from the nearest army or navy surgeon before the applicant shall be permitted to present himself at the Academy for admission as a cadet. They also recommend that the privileges of the cadet, in regard to obtaining books from the library, and in cases of death and sickness in their families, should be increased. The finances of the Academy, it is stated, are administered in the most satisfactory manner.

The report concludes with recommending the fol lowing changes in the military organization of the

1. A superintendent appointed, as at present, from the engineer corps, with the local rank of colonel, and such annual salary as the exigencies of his position require. This officer to have immediate military and civil government of the institution, and to be responsible for its correct management.

2. A commander of the garrison, to be appointed from

the army, with the local rank of lieutenant colonel. This officer to command the whole military force of the post, including the corps of cadets, and to be subject to the officer to command the whole initiatly increase including the corps of cadets, and to be subject to the orders of the superintendent. He shall not be entitled to a seat at the academic board, except in case of the death, disability, or absence of the superintendent.

3. A commandant of the corps of cadets, to be appointed from the infantry, with the pay of major. This officer also to be instructor of infantry tactics.

4. A commander of the company of engineers, to be appointed from the corps of engineers, with the pay of captain. This officer to be also instructor of practical military and civil engineering.

5. A commander of cavalry, to be taken from the cavalry or dtagoons, with the pay of captain. This officer to be also instructor of cavalry tactics.

6. A commander of artillery, to be appointed from the artillery, with the pay of captain of engineers, to be instructor, also, of the theory and practice of artillery in all its branches.

7. An adjutant to the superintendent.

8. An adjutant to the commandant of the garrison.

9. A surgeon.

9. A surgeon. 10. An assistant surgeon.

Of these officers the superintendent, the commandant of the cadets, of engineers, of cavalry, and of the artil-lery, to be members of the academic board.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. It has already been briefly announced in our telegraphic column that the late democratic State convention of Georgia had nominated Hon. Joseph E. Brown for governor. We are indebted to the Atlanta Intelligencer for the following biographical

sketch of the nominee: "On Friday morning, after 20 ineffectual ballotings, Judge Joseph E. Brown, of Cherokee county, was unani-mously nominated by the Milledgeville convention as the democratic candidate in the approaching gubernatorial

This gentleman was recommended as the candidate for Congress in the 4th congressional district of Mississippi by a recent meeting of the democracy of Issaquena county. As far as we have seen, he will be without opposition for the nomination. Mr. Singleton was a member of the Thirty-third Congress, and was alike distinguished for his talents, his devotion to the principles of the democratic party, and his fidelity as a representative. His numerous friends throughout the country will hail his reappearance in the House of Representatives with the liveliest satisfaction.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING.

The numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman will be gratified to learn that he is now on a visit to this city, and will probably remain here for several days. "Judge Brown is a young man, probably not more

in the knowledge of the law, of an upright, infexible dis-position, of a kind heart and courteous manners, he has made the court over which he presided the true temple of Justice, and won for himself the honors of her represent-ative. As governor of Georgia, Judge Brown will reflect credit on the place, as he has on all other places which he has filled. He is a self-made run. he has filled. He is a self-made man—a man equal to any emergency in which he may be called to act. To fail is what he cannot—the contrary any emergency in which he may be called to act. To fail is what he cannot—tis contrary to his nature. He is a man of the people, and understands their wants and dispositions: besides, he is a man of unsullied virtue, and strict, almost severe, morality, happily blending in himself the character of his age with the sterner one in which our fathers lived." The know-nothing papers all over the State are begin-

The know-nothing papers all over the State are beginning to charge that Gen. Harris is a "demagogue." Was there ever a democratic candidate for governor in Tennessee who was not a demagogue? James K. Polk was a demagogue, Anron V. Brown was a demagogue, General Tronsdale was a demagogue, Andrew Johnson was a demagogue, and they now say Gen. Harris is a demagogue. Know-nothingism is a good deal in the condition of the fellow who, being crazy himself, imagined that all the inhabitants of the world were crazy. Organized upon the principle of deception themselves, they profess to believe that all the world is moved and governed by the same intrigue. How unsafe must any government be in the trigue. How unsafe must any government be in the hands of such a party !— Nashville Union.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Heirs Wanted .- By reference to an official advertise ment which appears in our columns to-day it will be seen that the heirs of a lady who recently died in Cuba are supposed to be living in this country, but their place residence are unknown to the Department of Stat

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Sales and Locations of the Public Lands,-When lands hav once been offered at public sale, pursuant to the Presi-dent's proclamation, they become liable to private entry at the minimum price prescribed by law. The question occurs, what is to be done where two persons apply at the same time to make a purchase at private sale of a particular tract?

The sixth section of the act of Congress of the 24ti

April, 1820, directs in that case that the register shall determine the preference "by forthwith offering the tract to the highest bidder,"

When this is done, however, the land must be paid for in cash, land warrants not being applicable to trac-that are thus offered to the highest bidder.

Promotions.—In the rearrangement of the reduced clerical force of the Pension Office the following promotions have been made:

tions have been made:

W. H. Woodley and W. O. Niles promoted to fourthclass clerkships; salary, \$1,800.

J. E. Talbot, M. B. D. Lane, and Samuel F. Glenn
promoted to third-class clerkships; salary, \$1,600.

F. Miner, J. A. Woolford, J. A. Hunnicutt, George P.
Smith, Allan Thompson, C. L. Daboll, and D. W. Collins promoted to second-class clerkships; salary, \$1,400.

Reservation for the Minmi Indians,—The United States was
bound by the treaty of 1854 to secure to the Miami tribe
of Indians a suitable reservation. In accordance with the
provisions of this treaty, selections for a reservation have
just been made in the southeastern part of Kansas.

provisions of the southeastern part of Kansas.

The Tonawanda Indians.—A delegation from the Tonawanda Indians, of New York, waited yesterday morning upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They have come to Washington for the purpose of arranging the affairs of their reservation, which has just been granted to

JUDGE MATTHEWS.

The appointment of this gentleman as United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio is thus noticed in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

thus noticed in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Judge Stanley Matthews, of this city, has been appointed United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, and, though not an applicant for the post, has signified his acceptance of the same. Judge Matthews is one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, and will bring to the discharge of its highly-responsible and important duties a talent and experience that will be valuable to the government, useful to the judicial and executive officers of the court, and will command in an eminent degree the confidence of the community. It would have been difficult to find a gentleman whose qualifications more peculiarly fitted him for the office, which, in view of its proximity to the borders of the stave States, will be likely to have imposed upon it in the future more delicate and important legal responsibilities than those of any attorneyship of a similar grade in the United States. Mr. Matthews at present is a member of the State senate of Ohio, electat present is a member of the State senate of Ohio, elect ed by the democratic party, and was generally recognise at its last session as the leader of the constitutional an-national men in that body."

SOUTHERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. The Southern Christian Advocate, published in the

city of Charleston, in speaking of the Publishing House of the southern wing of the Methodist denomination, says :

nomination, says:

"We must say a word of our publishing house. It is a manmoth concern—having no like in the South. It only wants patronage—prompt-paying patronage—to insure complete success. This lies with the people and preachers, and we have no reason for believing that they will fail to do their duty toward this great interest of the Church. The house has done a vast amount of work since it was established, and has now on hand at least \$100,000 worth of books of its own issue waiting for purchasers. Its business is constantly improving, and its prospects are not discouraging, although as a new enter prise, without adequate cash capital, it has had a hard struggle from the beginning. Its sales are looked to now to replenish its coffers, and in a little while it will be easy."

-LATER FROM HAVANA

The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, from Mobile on the 22d and Havana the 25th, at 121 o'clock, m arrived at New York on Monday morning, three days and twenty-one hours from Havana.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of two steamers and five sailing vessels, with a large number of troops on board

for the intended attack on Vera Cruz, arrived off the har bor of Havana on the morning of the 25th, and was entering the port as the Quaker City came out. General Santa Anna has not yet made his appearance

The health of Havana continues good, and no indica-

tions of epidemic in the harbor. No change in markets, exchanges, or freights since last advices. Oxnard, the New Orleans swindler, whose deposites of

\$14,800 in the Spanish Bank of Hav ed by the government to be remitted to New Orleans, had appealed to the captain-general, who, however, dismis A letter to the Courier and Enquirer, dated Havana June 25th, says: Within the past ten days three

of coolies have arrived, 236 in the Bremen ship Felix, 344 in the Peruvian ship Buen Esperanza, and 192 in the Hol land ship Christmas. The number of deaths on the way from the East was extremely small. Winn, the American sailor convicted of having beet engaged in the African slave trade, died recently in the

military hospital. His having been ill, or any other par tionlars concerning his death, are not as yet known at the United States consulate. Some fault having been found with Señor Julio Durege

nanaging director of the Credit Mobilier, for having pur chased the sugar estates mentioned in one of my letter short time since, that gentleman has established Joint Stock Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, called the Arzucarleria, for the sole purpose of purchasing sugar The Diario de la Marina published a statement recent!

estimating the amount of specie introduced into this port at \$27,000,000 during the present year. According to my careful calculation, the amount is nearer \$40

HEMAN J. REDFIELD. -Hon. Heman J. Redfield, who has occupied the position of collector of the port of New York during the three years past, is about to retire, to make way for his successor, Hon. Augustus Schell, whos commission dates from the first of July.

Several months since Mr. R. tendered his resignati the date thereof to take effect on the appointment of his successor. All who have had business relations with the etiring collector will bear witness to his capacity, in dustry, and fidelity to the duties of his very arduous an frequently trying position, as also to his uniform kind-ness of manner and gentlemanly deportment to all with whom business has brought him in contact. His admin-istration has been highly successful and popular. That of his successor, we have every reason to suppose, will be equally so. It is understood to be Mr. Redfield's intertion to seek, as speedily as possible, the quiet and seels sion of his home in Genesce county, where he will enjoy, with increased zest, the freedom and leisure from which the cares and turmoil of office have so long debarred him But his friends will not forget him in the shades of hi valley homestead. - Journal of Commerce.

Logs. - More fugitive logs have gone down the Missle Loos.—More fugitive logs have gone down the Mississippi during the last week than we recollect to have seen before in the same length of time. More than 70,000,000 feet of logs are said to float on the Mississippi and its tributaries above the falls of St. Anthony, and the recent storm had carried acres of them from their insecure moorings, and it is their broken booms that are now excaping down stream in gigantic rafts sometimes which reach almost from shore to shore. The "wreckers" on the banks below must be doing a heavy business in their lumber fishing.—St. Paul Times, 20th.